





# THE COMPILER.



W. J. STANLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1860.

Our Flag.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

LEADERSHIP ELECTORS.

Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Frederick L. Senior 14. Isaac Runkhew.

2. Wm. C. Patterson 15. Geo. D. Jackson.

3. John Crockett, Jr. 16. John A. Ahl.

4. John G. Brenner 17. J. H. Dagner.

5. G. W. Jacoby 18. J. H. Crawford.

6. Chas. Kelley 19. H. N. Lee.

7. Oliver P. James 20. Josh. B. Howell.

8. David Schall 21. N. B. Fetterman.

9. Joel Lettner 22. Samuel Marshall.

10. S. S. Harrison 23. Wm. Book.

11. Thos. H. Walker 24. B. D. Hamlin.

12. S. S. Finckler 25. Gaylord Church.

13. Jos. Laubach.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Committee was held on Monday afternoon, at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, when the following named gentlemen answered the call, viz:

Stephen D. Anderson, J. Henry Askin,

Vincent L. Bedford, John Barr, W.

H. Blair, William B. Brewster, John

Bratton, Benjamin H. Brewster, Ren-

den P. Brown, J. Woods Brown, H. B.

Burnham, Charles W. Carrigan, A. C.

Cetti, John R. Chadwick, Edward D.

Clory, James C. Clark, John W. Clark,

John Cummings, John Davis, Henry

L. Dieffenbach, C. M. Donovon, Henry

Dunlap, William H. Eckels, Peter Elm,

A. Hietand Glatz, Joseph Gint, E.

E. Greisemer, J. A. Guernsey, John

Hamilton, Jr., H. H. Hobart, Charles

H. Hunter, F. M. Hutchinson, George

W. Irwin, Robert L. Johnston, J. Mon-

roe Kreiter, Isaac Leech, H. R. Lin-

derman, George Link, William Morgan,

F. P. Magee, Charles D. Manly, John P.

McKay, Thomas C. McDowell, John P.

McFadden, Peter McIntyre, B. F. Moy-

ers, O. H. Meyers, Howard L. Miller,

William H. Miller, E. C. Mitchell,

Robert E. Monaghan, H. H. Mullen-

berg, Samuel Parker, Joseph W. Parker,

B. Bruce Petrick, Frederick S. Pyfer,

Bernard Reley, Daniel Salomon, J. B.

Sansom, Henry J. Stahl, Joseph M.

Thompson, William C. Ward, Nelson

Weiser, John H. Ziegler, William H.

Wolsh.

After considerable discussion, the

following resolution was adopted by a

vote of 45 to 15, viz:

Profundly impressed with the importance

of prompt, vigorous and patriotic action

on the part of the Democratic State Committee,

in order to avert, if possible, the consequences

which must inevitably result from the unhappy

division now existing in the ranks of the

Democratic party in this State, we cordially

and earnestly recommend to the Democracy

of the State that they unite with heart and

voice in the support of the Democratic

nominee for Governor, Henry D. Foster, and

that in all the local elections they act as

one party, forgiving and forgetting any

differences that they may have entertained

for the past, and with a view to a perfect

unity against the common enemy, we recom-

mend to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to

unite their votes for President on the electoral

ticket formed at Reading on the 1st day of

March, 1860, on the following ticket, and

that if said electoral ticket should be

rejected by the people, and a should appear,

on acceding to the result in the other States

of the Union, that by casting the entire

vote of Pennsylvania for Stephen A. Douglas

and Herschel J. Johnson, it would elect

them President and Vice President, and

that in the event of their being elected

President and Vice President, we would

recommend to the Democracy of Pennsylv-

ania to support the Democratic ticket

formed at Reading on the 1st day of

March, 1860, on the following ticket, and

that if said electoral ticket should be

rejected by the people, and a should appear,

on acceding to the result in the other States

of the Union, that by casting the entire

vote of Pennsylvania for Stephen A. Douglas

and Herschel J. Johnson, it would elect

regular State Convention at Reading,

is commended to the support of all

Democrats; and if successful, the Elec-

tors will cast the entire vote of the State

for Mr. Douglas, if it will elect him;

but if it will not elect him, but will elect

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, then that it be cast

for him; and if it will not elect either,

the vote be divided between them. The

proposition is fair to each, and affords

the only chance there may be of defeat-

ing Lincoln—to do which latter no

Democrat will fail to make some little

sacrifice, especially when that sacrifice

will contribute, more than any other

course could, towards the election of

his favorite, let it be either Breckin-

ridge or Douglas.

It becomes all Democrats, therefore,

to give to the Democratic State Elec-

toral Ticket an active and ardent sup-

port. No one can dispute its regularity,

because the Convention which formed

it had the authority to do so. Let it

be successful, and a Democratic

President will still be the result; Black

Republicanism will be crushed out

of existence, and the Union will be

safe.

We shall allude to this subject again,

and for the present will count it enough

that we pledge our earnest and active

support to the Democratic State Elec-

toral Ticket, conscious that it is the

only proper course to pursue, and that

it will lead to the defeat of Black Re-

publicanism in the State.

The Pennsylvania says of the action

of the Committee:

The proceedings of this body, of

which we publish a report elsewhere,

will, no doubt, meet with the hearty

approval of good Democrats. The

resolutions adopted are conceived in a

patriotic spirit. They commend concili-

ation and compromise as the only means

to save the country from the rule of

Black Republicanism, and with refer-

ence to the two Democratic candidates

for the Presidency, they are character-

ized by fairness and justice.

Both wings of the party are enjoined

to unite with heart and voice in the

support of the Democratic nominee for

Governor, Henry D. Foster, and to

continue to act in all local elections as

one party, forgiving and forgetting the

differences existing between them in

other respects. In regard to the Presi-

dency, it is proposed that if it should

appear, from the result of the elections

in the other States of the Union, that

by casting the entire vote of Pennsylv-

ania for Mr. Douglas it would elect him

over Mr. Lincoln, the electors should

be under the obligation of so casting

their vote; and that, if it should appear

that the vote of the State would elect

Mr. Breckinridge, it should be cast for

him; and if it should appear that the

vote of the State would elect neither

of them, it should be divided between

them, as circumstances may dictate.

We fully approve of this advice, and

trust that earnest efforts will be made

on both sides to bring about an arrange-

ment of this nature, which, in view of

the dangers threatening the Union of

these States from a powerful revolution-

ary and intensely sectional organiza-

tion, is a consideration of the highest

moment.

From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union

we copy the following:

Union is the Watchword!—The Demo-

cratic State Executive Committee, at

their meeting held in Philadelphia on

the 1st inst., adopted resolutions for the

purpose of uniting the Democracy of

Pennsylvania upon the electoral ticket

formed at Reading. We are satisfied

that this action will be cordially ap-

proved by the faithful and loyal Demo-

crats of the State. The first object of

every man worthy of the name of

Democrat, is to rescue the State from

the threatened control of the Black Re-

publican party, and secure it for a

Democratic President. The Committee

assembled under extraordinary circum-

stances. In consequence of the mis-

management at Baltimore, they found

the Democracy of Pennsylvania divided

in their Presidential preferences—a

portion supporting Stephen A. Douglas

and another portion supporting John

C. Breckinridge.

They saw that if the

organization of the party in this State

declared for either of these distinguished

gentlemen, it would be productive of

a hopeless schism, and result in the

electoral vote of the State being carried

for the representatives of Abolition

sectionalism—Lincoln and Hamlin.

The Committee also saw that the only

hope of securing the vote of the State

for the Democracy, and electing our

noble candidate for Governor, Henry D.

Foster, was in a union of the whole

Democratic vote of the State upon a

single electoral ticket. In this emergency

they followed the dictates of prudence,

moderation and patriotism, in refusing

to throw the weight of the Democratic

organization into either scale, and in

taking active measures to produce

peace and feeling and united action.

The plan of Union resolved upon is

this: The electors chosen by the Read-

ing Convention are recommended to

the support of the Democracy, with the

understanding that, in the event of

their election, they are to vote as a

unit for Douglas and Johnson, if the

electoral vote of Pennsylvania will

elect them; but if said vote will elect

Breckinridge and Lane, and not Douglas

and Johnson, then it shall be cast for

them; and in case it will elect neither,

and in case it will elect neither,

being cast as a unit, the electors are

free to vote as their judgment may

dictate.

By agreeing to this arrangement, and

acting upon it in good faith, the Demo-

crats of Pennsylvania may secure the

election of a Governor and a majority

of the Legislature, which is to elect a

United States Senator. They may

preserve the organization of the party

in the several counties, and elect a

multitude of county officers. But if

they reject it, they practically give the

State to the enemy, abandon all hope

of carrying the Legislature, and seal the

vote of both Douglas and Breckinridge.

We have no idea that they will be

guilty of a course so suicidal. The

voice of the party from all quarters of

the Commonwealth will go up in favor

of Union, and the patriotic action of

the State Committee be endorsed and

enforced.

Trouble in the Opposition Camp!

The Opposition candidate for Gov-

ernor, ANDREW CURTIS, is getting him-

self into an ugly fix. He was at

Chicago and assisted, "with might and

main," in the nomination of the Abolition-

ist LINCOLN, and since then has not

concealed his warm preference for

him. It has been announced, too, that on

the stump he would advocate Lincoln's

election. But—now a difficulty pre-

sents itself. The Bell and Everett men,

who number many thousands in the

State, threaten that if Curtis gives

their candidates the "cold shoulder,"

they will treat him in the same way,

and refuse to vote for him! This is a

trying dilemma, which taxes the ut-

most powers of the Opposition leader.

How to get out of it they do not yet see

—and may not before election day.

Many of them take the ground that Mr.

Curtis had better not stump the State

at all, but stay at home and keep his

Presidential preferences to himself.

Whether their advice will be taken, re-

mains to be seen; but let him do as he

will, one wing or the other of the Op-

position will fail to give him an ardent

support.

Whilst such is the state of the case

with regard to the mongrel candidate

for Governor, the position of the Demo-

cratic nominee, Gen. FOSTER, is a com-

fortable one, and which cannot drive

him from the vote of a single Democrat.

He



## LOCAL NEWS.

**CAMPION COMPILER.**—The Compiler will be furnished from this time until after the Presidential Election at FIFTY CENTS.—Said in the same!

**THE FOURTH.**—No general celebration of the eighty-fourth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence took place here. Still the day was not allowed to pass entirely unobserved. Business was generally suspended. The Blues paraded in the morning—there was firing of cannon and musketry, and ringing of the church bells. A brilliant display of Fire Works came off in the evening, as also the evening previous—much to the gratification of all present.

A large picnic party left by railroad in the morning for a beautiful grove within a few miles of Hanover, and spent the day very pleasantly.

Honorable Temple of Honor, in connection with the Social Temple and the Cadet of Honor and Temperance, had a celebration in a grove near town, where the Declaration of Independence was read by R. F. McCLELLAN, and an Address delivered by Mr. HARRIS, of Pennsylvania College.

We hear of a number of smaller parties out in various directions—all having enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

The new Military Company at Hanover celebrated the day on the banks of the Conowingo, near New Oxford. Several hundred persons were present. The exercises were opened by prayer by Mr. BARNETT, of Gettysburg. The Declaration of Independence was read by F. M. BARNES, Esq., editor of the *Advertiser*, and able and eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. E. KIRBY, D. P. FORNEY, Esq., A. DELLORE, Esq., and Dr. D. P. FORNEY. The celebration was a complete success—as was that of the Military Company of that Borough, which came off at the Hanover Junction. Capt. H. G. MYERS delivered the address at the latter.

**THE FOURTH AT NEW OXFORD.**—The spirit of '76 was not forgotten in our neighboring town of New Oxford. A liberty pole had been planted, and from its top the national flag floated on the breeze. Flags were likewise stretched across several of the streets and as it was attached that deathless sentiment:—"The Union must and shall be preserved."

The day was observed by a general suspension of business, by the firing of guns, bending of drums, &c. Many of the citizens attended our celebration at Conowingo. New Oxford is a patriotic town and the great Holiday would not, of course, be permitted to pass without some suitable demonstration. We honor the spirit of its citizens.—*Hanover Spectator.*

## THE FOURTH IN LITTLESTOWN.

**LITTLESTOWN, July 5, 1860.**  
FRIEND COMPILER.—If you think it will interest any of your readers, I will give you a brief account of the manner in which the Fourth was celebrated in Littlestown.

We were awakened at an early hour from our slumbers by the sounds of guns, pistols, crackers, &c., which continued until 10 o'clock, at which time the cry was given of the arrival of the Mount Pleasant Brass Band, when things were more quiet, all seeming to be anxious to hear the music, which the Band discoursed in a masterly style. In a few moments after the arrival of the Band, the *barbarous Japanese Emancipation* made their appearance upon the streets and I assure you it would have done any good to have joined in the laugh which their appearance caused.

The procession was headed by the Band, then came a wagon trimmed with flowers and the American and Japanese flags, containing four men, representing the chiefs of the Japs, and having their faces colored and their dress after the Japanese fashion. They in so small degree resembled the real oriental princes. After these came forty or fifty men, dressed in all the various styles you could imagine.

After marching through the town, they returned to the Railroad House, (their headquarters) where they were addressed in very handsome style by one of their townsmen. All now being tired and warm, passed into the house, where was spread a splendid dinner, prepared by Mr. CHAS. STRAIN, the proprietor; who, by the way, is one of the best landlords in our town, being as polite and obliging as a dancing master; and, I assure you, the viands were discussed with a zest which spoke louder than words the high appreciation of his hospitality.

After dinner, the Japs turned out on horseback, making a very fine appearance, and upon their return to the hotel, the Declaration of Independence was read.

At night there was a fine display of Fire Works from the roof of the R. R. House, and at the close of this the Ball for the evening commenced, in the fine Hall communicating with the Hotel, which was well attended by the fair sex of town and neighborhood. Each seemed so anxious to promote the pleasure of the others, which made it pleasant to all.

During the day the stars and stripes were floating from all the prominent points of the town, and in several places arches of evergreens were thrown across the streets, trimmed with American and Japanese flags. I will say in conclusion, that it was the grandest day for Littlestown that she has enjoyed for many days, and hoping that the citizens will have many returns of such pleasant Fourth's, I give them adieu.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Narrow Escape.

Last Wednesday afternoon an accident occurred on our Railroad which resulted seriously in one respect, but was at the same time a most remarkable instance of escape from death. The facts, we believe, are about as follows:—Two of our citizens were proceeding down the York road in a one-horse carriage, and reached the railroad simultaneously with the regular afternoon, or four o'clock train—the approach of which, however, they were unable to see or hear, and attempted to cross the track at the moment the locomotive, running at full speed, reached that point. The consequence was the running down of the horse, which was almost instantly killed, and the carriage, which was very badly broken. Wonderful to relate the occupants of the vehicle escaped unharmed. It is hoped that this circumstance may have a salutary effect and serve to prevent future disasters. Too much caution cannot possibly be observed in crossing the track of a Railroad, for in such a case as this it is beyond the power of the engineer, coming suddenly upon an object on the track, to stop or reverse his engine, and the consequences are invariably calamitous. We have not heard that blame attaches to any one for the occurrence of this accident.—*Hanover Spectator.*

We direct the attention of capitalists to the Real Estate advertised in to-day's paper by Mr. JAMES LEASEY. The farm is situated in Butter township, Adams county, and is a most desirable property. Terms will be easy.

**TALL.**—Mr. JAMES REATY, of Monroeville township, had, a week ago, a stalk of Corn 6 feet 2 inches high, growing upon his farm. Mr. JOHN ZIMMERMAN, same township, had a stalk of Corn 6 feet 4 inches high, growing at the same date.

**Rev. Mr. STILES, of Waynesboro',** will preach in the Gr. Ref. Church, in this place, next Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock. Also at Mark's Church, in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In our notice of the election of officers of Ever Green Cemetery, we inadvertently omitted the name of Rev. Dr. KRAUT, one of the most worthy and efficient members of the Board.

**Mr. JAMES B. KING, son of Col. Wm. King,** of this place, graduated at Princeton College, N. J., on the 27th ult., in a class of eighty-six. His address was on the "Last Words of Warren."

## SCHOOL REPORT.

The Report of Jno. C. Ellis, Esq., County Superintendent of Common Schools, appears in this issue. It will, of course, be generally read.

Mr. Ellis is mistaken in regard to the two Scholarships in Pennsylvania College presented to the Public Schools in this Borough. Hon. EDWARD MERRISON presented one, whilst J. G. THOMPSON, Esq., of Lancaster, presented the other.

**The Philadelphia Press** notices the authentic rumor that the Democratic candidate for Governor, Henry D. Foster, approves of the plan of union adopted by the State Committee, and threatens him with the hostility of fifty thousand Democratic voters in Pennsylvania for his temerity in desiring the union of the party in this State.—The Press has heretofore affected to support Mr. Foster, but has really been waiting an opportunity to declare against him. It would be unpardonable in the man who enjoys the emoluments of a State office, conferred upon him by the Republican House of Representatives, to assist in the election of a Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania. Such a course would be the height of ingratitude—and of course Foster is not ungrateful to those who feed him so bountifully. It is his duty to aid the Republicans, and he is performing his allotted task with the greatest energy. If he can succeed in defeating the election of Foster and securing the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for Lincoln he will have fresh claims upon Republican gratitude, and possibly receive his pay in more lucrative office than that he now holds.—*Patriot & Union.*

**Death of Jerome Bonaparte, Ex-King of Westphalia.**—We learn by the *Parisian* of the death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, uncle of the Emperor of the French, and the last of the brothers of the great Napoleon.

The peculiar interest which attaches to the deceased in America arises from his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, in 1803, when on a visit to this country, who survives him and still resides in that city. The marriage was repudiated by the Emperor Napoleon, and the young wife refused to become a French subject. She bore a son, who is now a general in the French army, and a daughter, who is now a Countess of Bonaparte, a great-granddaughter of Napoleon. But her husband, unable to overcome the objections of Napoleon to his marriage, although the Pope refused to annul it, in 1807 entered into a matrimonial union with the Princess Frederica Catharina, daughter of the King of Wurttemberg, and he was soon afterwards proclaimed King of Westphalia. After a life of vicissitudes, in which he has witnessed the ceaseless fluctuations in the career of France, he has died amidst the honors and renown achieved by the Napoleonic dynasty, which again sways the destinies of the French empire.

**The Frederick Military Reenactment.**—It is definitely settled that the most talked of military reenactment in Frederick city will be held on the 10th of September next. Assurances have been given of the intention of three regiments from Virginia being present; also, from the Washington City Regiment, and cavalry companies from Virginia and Maryland.

**Tragedy in Iowa.—A Woman and Two Children Murdered.**—Chicago, July 3.—The bodies of a woman named Mrs. Willis and two children were found horribly mutilated on last Saturday, near Batavia, Iowa. A man named Kepkrecht was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murders. From a confession which he has since made it appears that he committed the triple murder at Edgelyville, and hauled the bodies a distance of thirty miles to the place where they were found. Kepkrecht has since been hung by a mob.

**Another Execution.**—Henry Prill, convicted in the Somerset county (Pa.) court, some time ago, of the murder of Eli Weimer, was executed on Friday, in the presence of quite a number of people. The culprit was sixty-three years of age and murdered Weimer that he might enjoy the embraces of his wife, with whom he had long maintained a criminal intimacy. He made a confession of his guilt.

**THE MARKETS.**  
GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.  
Superior Flour..... 4 87  
Rye Flour..... 3 30  
Wheat..... 12 10  
Red Wheat..... 12 10  
Corn..... 56  
Oats..... 42  
Clover Seed..... 25 75  
Timothy Seed..... 15 00  
Flax Seed..... 120  
Barley..... 60  
Plaster of Paris..... 6 25  
Hempseed, per bag..... 1 00

**BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.**  
Flour..... 5 37 to 5 50  
Wheat..... 12 10 to 12 50  
Rye..... 70 to 75  
Corn..... 66 to 74  
Oats..... 33 to 40  
Clover Seed..... 0 00 to 0 00  
Timothy Seed..... 0 00 to 0 00  
Beef Cattle..... 6 00 to 8 00  
Hogs, per hundred..... 7 25 to 8 00  
Hay..... 14 00 to 17 00  
Whiskey..... 20 to 21  
Gauss, Peruvian, per ton..... 62 00

**HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.**  
Flour, from wagons..... 5 00  
Do, from stores..... 5 50  
Wheat..... 1 15 to 1 25  
Rye..... 58  
Corn..... 58  
Oats..... 35  
Clover Seed..... 4 25  
Timothy Seed..... 1 50  
Flax Seed..... 6 25

**YORK—FRIDAY LAST.**  
Flour, from wagons..... 5 00  
Do, from stores..... 5 50  
Wheat..... 1 18 to 1 30  
Rye..... 58  
Corn..... 58  
Oats..... 37  
Clover Seed..... 4 25  
Timothy Seed..... 1 50  
Flax Seed..... 6 25

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**THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS** notices the authentic rumor that the Democratic candidate for Governor, Henry D. Foster, approves of the plan of union adopted by the State Committee, and threatens him with the hostility of fifty thousand Democratic voters in Pennsylvania for his temerity in desiring the union of the party in this State.—The Press has heretofore affected to support Mr. Foster, but has really been waiting an opportunity to declare against him. It would be unpardonable in the man who enjoys the emoluments of a State office, conferred upon him by the Republican House of Representatives, to assist in the election of a Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania. Such a course would be the height of ingratitude—and of course Foster is not ungrateful to those who feed him so bountifully. It is his duty to aid the Republicans, and he is performing his allotted task with the greatest energy. If he can succeed in defeating the election of Foster and securing the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for Lincoln he will have fresh claims upon Republican gratitude, and possibly receive his pay in more lucrative office than that he now holds.—*Patriot & Union.*

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## Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county will meet on Saturday, the 21st day of July next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing dates for the holding of the Delegate Elections and the County Convention, and transacting such business as may be deemed necessary. Every member is urged to be present. H. J. STABLE, Chairman.

**July 2, 1860.**  
The following persons compose the Committee: H. J. Stable, Chairman; Wm. J. Martin, Cumberland, George Bushman, Franklin, Wesley J. Lott, Menallen, Wm. Overdier; Huntington, Daniel Sheffer; Butler, John Richardson; Latimore, Joel Greist; Reading, Henry A. Pricking; Trone, James N. Pittman; Straban, Edward Moritz; Oxford, Joseph J. Smith; Hamilton, George Baker, Esq.; Berwick, Samuel Wolf; Berwick, J. John Miller; Conowingo, Dr. C. H. Homberg; Mountpleasant, Nicholas Helzel; Union, James Leffer; Germany, Wm. Dutton; Mountjoy, Henry Hemler; Freedom, Abraham Kiser; Hamiltonian, Jesse P. Popper; Liberty, Edward McIntire.

## Special Notices.

**CUMBERLAND TWP., May 10, 1860.**  
MRS. S. BRADSHAW & BROTHERS.—Having purchased and used during the last season, the New Jersey Reaper and Mower, I desire to add my testimony in regard to its value and efficiency as a combined machine. For good work either in grass or grain, I believe it has no superior. Indeed, it is a machine which it is far better than any other machine, and for lightness of draft it is certainly better than any machine I have yet seen. The objection to other machines, that they rest heavily on the horses' necks, is obviated in the New Jersey, the weight on the horses being little or nothing.

**Yours, &c.,**  
JOSEPH WALKER.  
In addition to the above certificate, we refer the reader to J. M. WALKER, Esq., of Liberty township, and Mr. J. M. WALKER, Esq., of Cumberland township, both of whom testify to the efficiency and value of the New Jersey Reaper and Mower will be cheerfully given. S. B. BRADSHAW & BROTHERS are also Agents for the celebrated Kirby Reaper and Mower.

**THE PUBLIC BLESSING** which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Pills and Phonic Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the case of the afflicted. It is a medicine which cures all the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, constipation, consumption, rheumatism, and all other ailments, or bloated and swollen complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicine now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, B. MOFFAT, at his office, 235 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. FORNEY, Agent, Gettysburg.

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.**—See James Clark's Case, and the Case of a Preparation from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the human system is subject. It cures all the various ailments of the system, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

**CARCINOMAS.**—These Pills should not be taken by females during the period of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, the system generally, and all other ailments, these Pills will effect a cure, which all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing harmful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, J. B. MOSES, (Late J. C. Baldwin & Co.), Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to an authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail. June 11, '60. 12c

## MARRIED.

On the 31st inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. HENRY HUGHES, of Gettysburg, to Miss KATE YEAGY, daughter of Mr. Henry Yeagy of Heidelberg.

On the 31st inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. SOLOMON KIRCH, of Harrisburg, to Miss JOSEPHINE STRAUS, of Gettysburg.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. P. Scheurer, Mr. WM. DAVIS to Miss CAROLINE GARDNER, both of Adams county.

## DIED.

Last night, at the residence of his father, in this place, after a protracted illness, Mr. CHAS. M. TATE, in the 27th year of his age.

In the 27th year of his age, after a protracted illness, Mr. JACOB WILL, (father of Chas. Will, Esq.), in the 75th year of his age.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of her son, Sarah, in this place, Mrs. SALOME FAHNESTOCK, in her 87th year.

In Butler township, Columbia county, Ohio, June 25th, 1860, THOMAS WRIGHT, aged 74 years 7 months and 5 days; formerly of Adams county, Pa.

On the 10th of June, WM. H. WAGGAMAN, son of James Waggaman, of Liberty township, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 26th ult., Mrs. ANNA MARY wife of Mr. Patrick McSherry, of Mountpleasant township, in the 60th year of her age.

The transition from life to death is sometimes so sudden that we can scarcely realize it. The subject of this notice was prostrated, probed of sickness for eight days. When the sad intelligence of her demise was announced it required a powerful effort to comprehend it. "We know we have no more to see."

When Autumn's harvest tints the golden grain; But who shall teach us when to look for thee? She had endeavored herself to a host of friends by the amiability of her disposition and the purity of her life. One year for sixteen years of sorrow manifested, and the immense gathering assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to her memory; and, added to these qualities, was that of perfect resignation.—These facts will surely testify to the worth of the departed, and feel most sensibly the vacancy her departure has occasioned about most poignant is the grief embroiling her venerable husband, who will be compelled during his few remaining days to tread life's narrow path alone.

It is to be conceived by her that she is only transferred to a higher and nobler sphere of existence. The weary servant of our blessed Savior has become to the eye of faith a seraph in glory. Amid the thick gloom that envelops us, there is one opening through which the promises of our Redeemer shine with ineffable splendor. They point us to a better and brighter world, where sickness, and sorrow, and death, are unknown. The faithful abode the spirit are known. The faithful abode the spirit are known. The faithful abode the spirit are known.

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## Dr. C. E. Goldborough.

HAVING permanently located at New Oxford, in this county, I will respectfully offer his services to the citizens of the place and neighborhood, in the various branches of his profession. Office in Mr. Charles Doll's house, on the South East corner of Square, where he can at all times be found with no professional engagement. (July 9, 1860. 3t)

## Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of SAMUEL WEAVER, Assignee of THOMAS WEAVER and WIFE, under a deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office, in Gettysburg, on Wednesday, the 25th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to discharge the duties of said appointment, when and where all parties in interest may attend.



**THE COMPILER** is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—'Compiler' on the sign.

**J. C. Noely,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)  
Gettysburg, April 11, 1860.

**Wm. B. McClellan,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.  
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

**A. J. Cover,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fairview and Market streets, near the Court House.  
Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.]

**Wm. A. Duncan,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859.]

**Edward B. Buehler,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and judiciously attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Furney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.  
Gettysburg, March 20.

**D. McCaughy,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chamberburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C. and in all the States in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other Western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.  
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '59.

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.**  
HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chamberburg street, and opposite Pickings' store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Rensselaer, Dr. H. B. Baugher, Dr. E. P. Keating, Dr. D. B. Baugher, Dr. D. B. Baugher, Dr. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stuever.  
Gettysburg, April 11, '59.

**Dr. A. W. Dorsey,**  
FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and surrounding country, on the premises of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.  
Prof. Athan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.  
Rev. Agnes W. V. B. Baltimore, Md.  
Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md.  
Dr. W. A. Mathias, " "  
John Reese, Esq., " "  
John K. Longwell, Esq., " "  
Geo. B. Wampler, Esq., " "  
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.  
[Oct. 25, 1859.]

**J. W. Scott,**  
(Late of the Firm of Winchester & Scott, and SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, No. 41 Chesapeake street, (nearly opposite the Court House.) PHILADELPHIA. J. W. SCOTT would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with First Shirts and Collars.  
Oct. 17, 1859.

**Marble Yard Removed.**  
THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and pedestals, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.  
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

**Just in Season!**  
GIVE US A CALL!—The undersigned have just received from the cities an immense stock of CLOTHING, (CASSIMERE, CASSIMERE, &c.,) suitable for the season, which they offer to the public at unprecedentedly low rates.  
They ask a call.  
To convince all—  
of the truth of his assertion. No trouble to show goods and give prices. A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING also selling cheaper than ever.  
Garments made up for men and boys, as usual, in the very best manner, and according to any style desired. The work being done in their own establishment, they are always enabled to warrant it. Remember, their place of business is the large and commodious room adjoining Coburn & Culp's on Chamberburg street.  
JACOBS & BROS.,  
Sept. 19, 1859. Merchant Tailors.

**The Old County**  
BUILDING, known by every man a one wished there never had been such a place, as many were broken up by permitting, or rather obliging to have their names entered upon the county docket. But call there and buy goods of EASON at such astonishingly reduced prices—lower than ever before offered in the county.  
He has just received from the cities a large lot of new Ready-made CLOTHING, for men and boys' wear, with Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., and don't miss the great bargains now had at the old County Building, corner of the Diamond and York street, Gettysburg.  
That's the spot!  
Thankful to his old customers for their patronage, he hopes his change of location will not only retain their custom, but secure a large number of new buyers.  
An entire summer suit—coat, pants and vest—for \$7.25.  
M. EASON.  
April 16, 1860.

**Removal.**  
THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort to please.  
REYER THORN,  
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

**Removal.**  
THE machine shop has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to a detached street, opposite the Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks.  
DAVID WARREN,  
May 10.

**CARPET SACKS, Whips, &c.,** in endless variety, at J. C. GUINN & BROS.

**42ND YEAR.**

**POET'S CORNER.**

"REST, DREAM, FORGET!"

Rest—O, calmly rest! untroubled  
Of the ill that darkens life!  
Of the heart's impassioned yearning:  
Of the soul's imprisoned strife.  
Rest! unconscious of a vigil,  
Eyes unweary, keep (this best)  
As an infant sweetly slumbers,  
Rest then thou, beloved one, rest.

Dream—but not of shattered heart-trust,  
Withered hopes and blighted youth;  
Faded forms, and pining spirits;  
Faint, cold, and looks of wrath.  
In this shadowy hour may blissful  
Visions o'er thy senses gleam;  
And the bright substantial rest  
Only rival thy bright dream!

Forget! if earthly happiness,  
By remembrance fostered be,  
From the past, with all its memories,  
God set thee forever free!  
Rest, by keen anguish untroubled;  
Dream not when to regret;  
Backward-thoughts, reproachful, steep in  
Lies the way. "Rest, Dream, Forget!"

**MISCELLANY.**

**Pennsylvania.**  
Many persons are under the impression that the name of our State owes its title to the fact of an influence exercised by Wm. Penn on the Councils of England to that effect. Such is not the case, as is proved in the extract from a letter written by Wm. Penn, dated January 5, 1681:  
"This day, after many waitings, waitings, solicitings and disputes in council, my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania—a name the king would give it in honor to my father. I chose New Wales, being a lull country; and when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to call it New Wales, I proposed Sylvaania, and they added Penn to it; though I was much opposed to it, and went to the King to have it struck out. He said it was past and he would not take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the Secretary to vary the name; for I feared it might be looked on as vanity in me, and not as a respect in the king to my father, as it really was."

**Alleged Ancient Ruins in the United States.**—A new stimulus is likely to be given to American archeology by a discovery alleged to have been recently made some ninety miles north-east of Fort Stanton, a long account of which has just appeared in the Fort Smith, (Ark.) Times. We condense:  
The plain upon which lie the massive ruins of gorgeous temples and magnificent halls, slopes gradually toward the river Pecos, and is very fertile, crossed by a gurgling stream of pure water, that not only sustains a rich vegetation, but perhaps furnished with this necessary element the thousands who once inhabited this present wilderness. The city was probably built by a warlike race, as it is quadrangular and arranged with skill, to afford the highest protection against an exterior foe, many of the buildings on the outer line being pierced with loopholes, as though calculated for the use of weapons. Several of the buildings are of vast size, and built of massive blocks of dark granite rock, which could only have been wrought to their present condition by a vast amount of labor. There are the ruins of three noble edifices, each presenting a front of three hundred feet, made of ponderous blocks of stone, and the dilapidated walls are even now thirty-five feet high. There are no partitions in the area of the middle (supposed) temple, so that the room must have been vast; and there are also carvings in bas relief and fresco work. Appearances justify the conclusion that these silent ruins could once boast of halls as gorgeously decorated by the artist's hand as those of Thebes and Palmyra. The buildings are all loopholed on each side, much resembling that found in the old feudal castles of Europe, designed for the use of archers. The blocks of which these edifices are composed are cemented together by a species of mortar of a bituminous character, which has such tenacity that vast masses of wall have fallen down without the blocks being detached by the shock.

**Elopement of a Louisville Belle with her Music Teacher.**—A day or two since, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, one of the reigning belles of Louisville, Ky., a member thereof of the beau monde, and the only daughter and heiress of a druggist, worth at least half a million, eloped with her music teacher, a middle-aged German, and after going through the necessary formalities of the hymeneal connection, at Cincinnati, departed en route for Europe. The parents of the romantic bride are, of course, much mortified and grieved at the match.

**At Livingston's Manor, N. Y.,** recently, an old gentleman of 75 years, named Lerow, married a young and beautiful damsel of 19 summers, named McLeod, residing near Hudson. The old gentleman's consideration is pure love and devotion; the young lady's was the settlement upon her of \$100,000 in her own right by the happy groom.

**Oliver Wendell Holmes says:**  
"Our brains are seventy years old. The angel of life winds them up once for all, he closes the doors and gives the key into the hands of the angel of resurrection."

**You can "become the owner of a home,"** by inflexibly making your expenses a little less than your income every week.

**How Bob C. sold his Horse for the Purpose of Leaving the City.**  
Those persons who are familiar with Boston as it stood some fifteen years since, will recollect that it was entirely connected with other parts of the known world by bridges. Those not familiar with it must take the avowment of this reporter as a sad and sober reality. In a Boston paper of blessed memory, at said aboriginal and medieval period of Bostonian existence, the following advertisement appeared one morning:  
**Horse for Sale.**—A fine sorrel horse, sixteen hands high; excellent for carriage, and broken to the saddle, is now offered on advantageous terms to any one wishing to purchase. Sole reasons for the sale, that the owner wishes to leave the city. Address—Robert C., No. 1, Tremont street.

On the following day, as Robert C. was walking up Chestnut on route for his counting room, he was overtaken by a friend, who, after passing the usual compliments of the season remarked—  
"I see you wish to dispose of your sorrel."

"Yes," said Bob in a monotone.  
"Good horse," ventured his friend.  
"Sublime!" returned Bob.  
"I presume you'll warrant him?"  
"Warrant him!" and Bob took a long puff at his cigar. "Of course, I'll warrant him literally to my advertisement."

"And you will guarantee him good and sound? Do you know, Bob, I've half a notion to invest personally? I think the only reason you have for selling is that you wish to leave the city."

After a few moments' thought, the bargain was struck, and in half an hour Bob smiled pleasantly to see his friend gallop down the street astride the sorrel.

Afternoon came round and the purchaser came with it.  
"Bob," he said desolately, "Bob!"  
"You're to command, sir."

"Bob, I don't want to get in a phreasy about my sorrel. I entertain great respect for that sorrel, when I remember his pedigree and all that sort of thing—"

"Dann'd by Lady Suffolk!"  
"And damned by myself, Bob—by thunder. Bob—now I swear, Bob, you know that I am not apt to—"

"I should say not," was the meek rejoinder.  
"But I swear Bob, it's too bad."

"No, you don't tell me so."

"But I insist that I do tell you so. The miserable brute won't—Ah! now own up, Bob, you've swindled me. You knew he wasn't worth his feed."

"Splendid animal! But I'll abide by my warranty."

"And literally to your advertisement?"

"Literally."

"Well, Bob, he goes very well till he gets to a bridge and then he stops. You may wonder I've done everything but prying him over with a fence rail."

"And he won't stir?"

"Not a step."

"I knew it!" said Bob, calmly.  
"Knew it! What becomes of your warranty? Knew it? And you called him a good horse?"

"I didn't warrant him on that point, though. In fact, I assigned it quite plainly in the paper as a reason for wishing to part with him, that he would not cross a bridge."

"I have a copy here. Read such a clause if you can, and I'll submit to the loss with pleasure. Would not cross a bridge, eh? Why there's not such a word in the advertisement."

Bob took the paper from his hand and read slowly and distinctly, with a curious twinkling of the eye:  
"Sole reason for the sale, that the owner wishes to leave the city." \*

As the last rays of the setting sun tinged the high chimney tops and clothed the dark, dead walls with golden splendor, a quivering little voice was heard to respond:  
"That's so!"

**Enterprising.**—As Hannibal Hamlin is a man whose pluck is not very familiar to the public, the Yankee publishers have taken advantage of it, and one publishes a wood cut of Burton, the comedian, as a correct likeness of the Maine Senator—another substitutes a picture of Millard Fillmore, used four years ago, and one finally caps the climax by putting the name of Hamlin under a wood cut published only a few weeks ago as Hicks the pirate.

**Long and Short Days.**—We have about reached our longest term of daylight, which will give about sixteen hours of sunshine out of the twenty-four. The following facts we clip from an exchange. "At Berlin and London the longest day has sixteen and a half hours; at Stockholm the longest day has eight and a half hours; at Hamburg the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven."

**Before you ask a favor of any man,** just consider three things: 1st. Can you not avoid it? 2d. Can the one you apply to grant it? 3d. Would you, if your places were reversed, do for your friend what you ask him to effect for yourself?

**Talent, in this country,** is the readiest passport from one grade to another; but a good address, allied to boldness, often accomplishes what the most labored efforts fail to do.

**A person who is always thinking of himself, and trying to imagine what others are thinking of him,** is certain to be timid and bashful, unless he is a very conceited fellow.

**The Frenchman's Duel.**  
A Frenchman was to fight a duel with an American; the conditions were that one shot should be exchanged, and that the precedence should go by lot. The Frenchman got the first chance, but failed to hit his adversary. As the Yankee lifted up his weapon the other called out:  
"Hold, I will buy your shot!"  
All were astonished at this, but his opponent answered:  
"How much will you give?"  
"Five hundred pounds."  
"Nonsense!" cried the Yankee, taking aim at him; "I am a good marksman; you set too low a value upon yourself."  
"You estimate me at too high a price," said the Frenchman, "but I will give you a thousand pounds!"  
"Agreed!" cried the Yankee, and the duel was at an end.

**Couldn't Fool Her.**—The Lafayette Courier tells an amusing story of some young ladies and gents of that place, who were taking a social walk near the cemetery, when a ghost appeared. They all ran but one sturdy woman of the strong-minded class, who stood her ground till the ghost got to her, when she seized it and thrashed out of his frightful disguise a mischievous fellow who had heard the project of walking about the graveyard discussed, and hid himself there to give the party a fright. She led him back to the house, and in reply to the questions that poured in upon her said—"Can't fool me. I've seen too many men in shirts to get frightened at them!"

**On a Saturday evening,** not long ago, considerable excitement was caused at Lyons by a person stationing himself on the Quai Saint Clair, and presenting to every man that passed wearing a blouse a half-franc piece which he pulled from a bag. Some people, thinking he was mad, talked of arresting him; but he cried out, "Do not interrupt me. I am not mad. I have an unexpected legacy come into a legacy of \$30,000 from an uncle, and I have resolved, in order to show my gratitude and joy, to distribute 400¢ to working men. So saying he continued his distribution until the bag was empty, after which he quietly went away."

**A New Speculation.**—The Boston Transcript says: "An eastern outside delegate to the Chicago Convention brought to this section of country one of the identical rails which 'Abe' split in Sangamon county, Ill., thirty years since. The owner's intention is to fashion the material into canes, and sell them at a great profit during the heat of the campaign. The number of rails which it will be claimed, before the election takes place, that Lincoln has made with his own hand, would suffice to fence in the whole State of Illinois; and the canes which will be offered to the public as having originally passed under the supervision of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, would unquestionably support an entire generation in their journey through life."

**Two dandies were,** some time ago, taken before a Dublin magistrate charged with "intending to fight a duel." The justice, who was a shrewd and waggish man, had strong doubts as to the really pugnacious inclination of either of the professed belligerents; so he dismissed them upon a promise "not to carry the matter further," but added, "Gentlemen, I let you off this time; but upon my conscience, if you are brought again before me, I'll blast if I don't bind you both down to fight." They did not offend a second time.

**Poetry and Patriotism.**—One editor, of a fancy turn of mind, having remarked that "Washington guided the tottering steps of the infant Republic along the path of Empire," a contemporary adds:  
So he did. And more; he made the little cogger toe the crack of progress; he enfolded him along the trail of safety; he kicked him clear over the pools of peril; and by the cuff of the neck dragged him howling up the hill of greatness. It will be seen that we can talk in figures as well as our neighbor.

**The old legal rule** that a tenant was bound to continue to pay rent to the end of his lease, notwithstanding the premises might be destroyed by fire, has been reversed by an act of the New York Legislature, and in case of the destruction of the building, or its injury so as to be untenable, "by the elements or any other cause," without fault of the tenant, he may surrender possession.

**New Mode of Preserving Apples.**—Mr. E. B. Bailey, of Clairmont, N. H., took a keg full of apples, last fall, which he securely headed up, and sunk to the bottom of a deep mill pond. On bringing them to the surface a few days ago, every apple was found to be quite free from speck or rot, and as sound and uncracked as when taken from the tree.

**Learn in childhood,** if you can, that happiness is not outside, but inside. A good heart and a clear conscience brings happiness; no riches or circumstances alone ever do.

**A skeptic thinks it very extraordinary** that an ass once talked like a man. Isn't it still more extraordinary that thousands of men are continually talking like asses?

**The earth is a tender and kind mother** to the husbandman, and yet one season he always harrows her bosom and at another he pulls her ears.

**Stirring the Soil in Drouth.**  
An old topic, surely, but one of the greatest practical importance. An old topic, but one about which men are not agreed in opinion. There is theory and practice on both sides. Some farmers hold that stirring the earth in dry weather, injures the roots of plants, and exposes the soil to the sun and the dry air so much, as to do more harm than good. But the other side of the question has, also its good arguments. We will hint at one or two:  
Frequent stirring of the soil in drouth renders it more porous, and so fits it to absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and to draw it up from the wet subsoil. By being frequently broken up it becomes like a sponge. Any one can easily satisfy himself of this. Go into your garden and loosen up the soil over a space of a few feet square, and then see if, for several mornings after, that patch is not moist, while the surrounding surface is dry. A neighbor of ours had a potato patch last Summer, which being in a warm and sandy soil became badly parched in July. The stalks drooped, and a total loss of the crop was threatened. Here was a fair subject for a desperate experiment. Accordingly, on one of the hottest and driest days of the month, he gave them a thorough plowing, passing the plow four times through each furrow, first plowing two furrows from the hills, and then returning the ground back by two other furrows. No rain fell for ten days after. In three days, the vines stood erect and began to take on a dark green color and to grow again. The soil was moistened by the dews of every night; the crop was saved, and it proved quite an abundant one.

Again: the stirring of the soil in drouth renders the earth a poorer conductor of heat than it would be if it remained unbroken and hard. Every one knows that a stone or any metallic substance lying in the sun, becomes hotter than a bunch of cotton, because it is a better conductor of heat. So, when the surface of the earth becomes baked and hard, it absorbs heat much more than when it is broken and pulverized. In a well-fitted garden, the ground, two or three inches below the surface, is quite cool at mid-day. It is partly on the same principle, that a few inches of mulching material will keep the ground cool and moist all Summer long. Hence, it is easy to see that stirring the soil in drouth will keep the roots of plants cool and moist, and so promote their growth.

But let the theory be as it may, the fact remains, that though tillage is the best possible security against drouth.

**Summer Pruning the Grape.**  
The question is sometimes asked:—Why prune vines at all? Why not let them ramble over fences and trees like wild vines? Well, you may do so, if you want wild grapes, and if you like to climb into trees to get them. But if you wish to keep vines within reach, and if you wish them to bear fruit on their lower branches, you must prune them.

As to summer-pruning a word or two: Fall or Winter pruning tends to excite vigorous and rampant growth in the vines which are left. The trellis soon becomes covered with lusty young canes and a thick mass of leaves; the foliage is excessive. Every vine grower must have felt the absurdity of producing such an over-growth of wood in Summer, just for the fun of eating it off in the Fall. Can't we avoid this rude hacking of the vine? Summer pruning, judiciously applied, will contribute to this result.

The tendency of the vine, as with all fruit-bearing trees, is to send the sap with greatest force to the topmost buds, leaving the lower buds to become weaker, year after year. If we pinch off those upper shoots in early Summer, say when they have made two or three feet of growth—leaving only four buds, it will check this excessive growth at the extremities, and throw more vigor into the lower branches. These top shoots will push again, and will need a second and perhaps a third pinching. They must, however, be allowed to gain a leaf or two between each pinching; otherwise the check will be too severe. If the lower shoots are not pinched in at all, or but slightly, they will gain strength, and thus the force and fruit of the vine will become quite equally distributed. There will also be less rampant wood to be cut off in the winter pruning.

Moreover, as every one knows, the ripening of the fruit and the healthy growth of the lower branches depend on the proper return-flow of elaborated sap from the extremities. If, by reason of undue moisture in the soil, or of untimely rains and long continued damp and cloudy weather, the production of wood is unduly prolonged, the fruit clusters will be robbed of their necessary food; the berries will not mature and ripen well. Here, let the hand of art see what it can do. Let it check that excessive wood growth, by nipping off the ends of the watery branches.—This will send back the sap to the clusters and to the fruit-buds for next year. It will cause the berries to mature earlier, and uniformly in all parts of the vine.

Of course, all suckers springing up around the trunk of the vine should be pulled off as they appear. All superfluous shoots pushing out between the fruit bearing canes, or among the canes designed for next year's fruit bearers, should be resolutely pulled off. Only one fruit bearing shoot should be allowed to grow from a single joint. No fruit spur should be suffered to bear more than two clusters—some say not more than one. The fruit should be

picked off just in proportion to the thinning out of the branches.

Yet, we must say, in conclusion, that summer pruning is often done with too severe a hand. "What is worth doing at all," say some beginners, "is worth doing well;" and so they cut and slash away without mercy. Off go long shoots, hacked within a few inches of the clusters, and down fall the leaves in showers. "So as to let the light and air in," say the zealous vine dressers. Rather than this rude treatment, we would say, let the vines alone. No one can have watched his vines for many years, without seeing that his largest clusters grow on his most vigorous canes. The practice of stumping off the fruit branches within a few inches of the clusters may answer on foreign vines in greenhouses, but not on the robust natives. Three leaves, at least, should be retained beyond the clusters. Nip off the ends of rampant canes, but do not chop them near their base. Prune in Summer, but do it with moderation and discretion.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

**A Countryman's Idea of Abe Lincoln.**  
An old country friend of ours called to see us a few days ago, and as usual, in these exciting times, began conversation by asking the political news, and upon being told that Abe Lincoln was nominated by the Republican Convention, at Chicago, he wished to know who Abe was and what he had done to cause his name to be placed in nomination for the Presidency. In answer to his inquiries we silently pointed to a paragraph in a paper, wherein it was stated, Abe, assisted by another man, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, actually split, in one year, 3,000 rails. After finishing this article our worthy friend dropped the paper, took off his spectacles, and after carefully wiping the glasses, consigned them to their accustomed place in his pocket, and heaving a deep sigh, exclaimed:—"Is that all he ever did to entitle him to the office of President? Split 3,000 rails in one year, assisted by another man, at that! Why, if he belonged to me and did not split his 250 a day, I'd skin him alive. If that's all he has ever done, I've got a dozen negroes on my plantation who have stronger claims on the Presidential chair than he has."

We assured our friend the splitting of these rails was the most noteworthy act which Abe had ever performed, so regarded by friend or foe. Our friend left the office no doubt weighing his own chances for the Presidency, if the splitting of 3,000 rails in one year qualified a man for that office.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

**The Amazon.**—The Amazon, the largest river in the world, has an area of drainage nearly three times as large as that of all the rivers of Europe that empty themselves into the Atlantic. This plain is entirely covered with dense primeval forest, through which the only paths are those made by the river and its innumerable tributaries. Humboldt remarks that two mission stations might be only a few miles apart, and yet the residents would require a day and a half to visit each other, along the windings of small streams. Even the wild animals get involved in such impenetrable masses of wood, that they (even the jaguar) live for a long time in the trees, a terror to the monkeys whose domain they have invaded. The trees often measure from eight to twelve feet in diameter; and the intervals are occupied by shrub-like plants, which here in these tropical regions, become arborescent. The origin of the Amazon is unknown; it is navigable for two thousand miles from the ocean; it is nearly one hundred miles wide at the mouth, and in some places six hundred feet deep; and its torrent projects, as it were, into the ocean, more than three hundred miles, perceptibly altering its waters at this distance from the American shores.

In the proceedings of the Ohio Sunday School Convention, we find the following resolution, offered by Mr. Smith, a pious young lawyer: "Resolved, That a committee of ladies and gentlemen be appointed to raise children for the Sabbath School."

A little boy fell into the river at Greenfield, Maine, a few days since, barely escaping drowning. When asked by his mother what he was thinking about when in the water, he said he thought "he should furnish an item for the newspapers."

Dr. Winship, the strong man, lectured in Harrisburg, last week, on the science of lifting. If the Doctor could teach a hard up man how to lift a mortgage or a note in bank what a blessing he would be to the world in general and editors in particular.

A Richmond paper gives an account of the death of a resident of that city from joy. He had succeeded, after long litigation in the courts, in recovering \$1,000 from a debtor, which so elated him that on its reception he was seized with apoplexy, and died in less than a day.

"That baby," said the delighted mother, "we look upon as the flower of the family." Being a boy, and reared in yellow flannel, she ought to have called him the sun-flower.

A man is the healthiest and the happiest when he thinks the least either of health or happiness. To forget an ill is half the battle.

Probably the surest way to get mosquitoes out of your room is to smoke them out. Make a big smoke that will drive you out and they'll follow you.

**Mr. Covens** has been busily engaged since the 5th of March in the endeavor to prove that the Administration has been guilty of corruption. He has examined we are told over one hundred witnesses brought here from the remotest corners of the continent. He has left no stone unturned to gain his object; and, in his irrepressible zeal to collect Black Republican capital for the Presidential campaign, has not allowed the most ordinary considerations of right and wrong to deter him from resorting to the meanest dodges and subterfuges in order to gain his disgraceful end.

But what has he done?  
We have the testimony of Gov. Winslow, a Democratic member of the committee, a gentleman of high character, whose word no honest man will question,—that "NOT A TITTLE OF EVIDENCE HAS BEEN GIVEN TO AFFECT, IN ANY THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE, THE HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT." Gov. Winslow adds, and every honest man will approve and echo the sentiment: "I rejoice at it, as all good men ought to rejoice, for the character of our great man is the property of the whole country."

What has been the character of the tools employed by the inquisitors "to convict and criminate the Administration." Hear Gov. Winslow again:  
"The witnesses before the committee, with very few exceptions, have been either persons who sought to get into office and could not; adventurers, strikers, and confidence men; and, about a number of them I might say, with as much truth as Falstaff said of his regiment, that there was not a whole shirt and a half among the whole forty of them."

Such are the men fished from every cesspool in the country, by whose testimony it is attempted to assail the reputation and honor of the President of the United States, and some of the first men in the land. "Adventurers, strikers, confidence men," and shillings vagabonds, the accusers, and JAMES BUCHANAN the accused!—*Washington Constitution.*

**Lincoln's Record.**  
The Republican candidate has been but little in public life, and consequently but little is known of his principles. He was a member of Congress one term, and during that time his record is certainly not very favorable. He opposed the Mexican war and by his vote declared it unconstitutional and wrong, thus giving aid and comfort to the enemies of our country. He also voted against giving 160 acres of land to our brave and gallant volunteers, who were engaged in that war. Let the thousands who perished their lives in that contest, remember those acts of Lincoln, and see that no man shall administer this government, who has thus palpably shown himself to be an enemy of his country.

**Never Split a Rail.**—An old citizen who had traveled much in Illinois thirty years ago, and was especially familiar with the district of country where Abe Lincoln resided, says that Abe never split a rail in his life. In those days, he says, the people never thought of such a thing as splitting rails. They went into the swamps and cut hoop poles and saplings for fences, and used them round, as nature made them.

**Black Republican Extravagance.**  
The late Black Republican House of Representatives, with all their protestations against extravagance, ordered a much larger amount of printing—much of it mere abolition trash—than has ever been ordered at any previous session. Not satisfied with reprinting Stevens' report, at a cost of over \$100,000, for which there was no slightest pretext or excuse except to make a "fat job" for somebody, Mr. Hale now proposes to print an additional number of the 11th volume (consisting of maps and charts) of the Pacific Railroad reports, a "job" that will not come under the 40 per cent. reduction. The fact is that the heavy "pickings" in the printing department have been going on for years, and yet so far from Congress applying the pruning knife to this branch of "plunder," they have allowed the enormous contracts for the Mechanical Patent Office Report, Coast Survey Report, Stevens' Report, and Deland's Report, to be made without competition or reduction, and Mr. Hale now proposes an additional job for the benefit of some of his "rounded" partisans.  
Penny Gazette.

**Effort to Unite the Democracy in Missouri.**  
Washington, June 27.—Senators Green and Palk, and Representative Phelps, Col. Hann, late editor of the Union, Wm. C. Rice, treasurer of the United States, and Peter S. Wilkes, a delegate of the Baltimore convention, all citizens of Missouri, have, at a private conference, recommended, by way of suggestion, that the united support of the candidates for the Legislature be made in their several districts on the first Saturday in September and elect delegates to a State Democratic convention, to be held at Jefferson City on the 17th of that month, to adopt measures to insure united action in view of the present divided condition of the party. They also earnestly recommended the united support of the State and county tickets, and that the candidates from the Legislature pledge themselves to abide the action of the majority of their Democratic associates.

**The Good for Office.**—There are fourteen offices in the gift of the people of Lancaster county this fall, and we are told that these are, in fact, no less than eighty-two. Sixty-eight of them are bound to come out at the little end of the horn.

**Re-Installed.**—Rev. J. Schindler, State Senator from the Northampton and Lehigh District, who had been suspended from the ministry for allowing himself to be elected to a political office, has been received into the Lutheran Synod at its late session, expressing his intention of retiring from political life at the end of his present term.

**A Queer Wager.**—The Court Journal of London says that a young gentleman recently undertook, on a wager, to lap up a water-bug in less time than it takes a man to get seized with a violent fit of laughter; "but," says the paper named, "recovering his gravity, he won cleverly by two table-spoonfuls."

**Playing their Last Card.**—When the tornado struck Canaanville, four men were engaged in playing cards in one of the buildings totally destroyed. All four were killed with the cards in their hands.

**The mammoth steamship Great Eastern** has at last arrived. She reached New York on Thursday last, at 11 A. M. from Southampton, England. Her sailing qualities, therefore, are nothing to brag of.

**The New York Journal of Commerce** recommends that both Douglas and Buchanan resign, and a new National Convention be called.

**A Frenchman, intending to compliment** a young lady by calling her a gentle lamb, said: "She is my mutton as is small."







LOCAL NEWS.

**CAMPAIGN COMPILER.**—The Compiler will be furnished from this time until after the Presidential Election at FIFTY CENTS—SEND IN THE NAMES!

**THE FOURTH.**—No general celebration of the eighty-fourth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence took place here. Still the day was not allowed to pass entirely unobserved. Business was generally suspended. The Blues paraded in the morning—there was firing of cannon and musketry, and ringing of the church bells. A brilliant display of Fire Works came off in the evening, as also the evening previous—much to the gratification of all present.

A large picnic party left by railroad in the morning for a beautiful grove within a few miles of Hanover, and spent the day very pleasantly.

At the Temple of Honor, in connection with the Social Temple and the Cadets of Honor and Temperance, had a celebration in a grove near town, where the Declaration of Independence was read by R. F. McCracken, and an Address delivered by Mr. KRAMERSON, of Pennsylvania College.

We hear of a number of smaller parties out in various directions—all having enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

The new Military Company at Hanover celebrated the day on the banks of the Conowingo, near New Oxford. Several hundred persons were present. The exercises were opened by prayer by Mr. BARNETT, of Gettysburg. The Declaration of Independence was read by F. M. BARNES, Esq., editor of the Spectator, and able and eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. E. KIRBY, D. P. FORNEY, Esq., A. DELLOS, Esq., and Dr. D. S. PERRY. The celebration was a complete success—as was that of the other Military Company of that Borough, which came off at the Hanover Junction. Capt. H. G. MYERS delivered the address at the latter.

**THE FOURTH AT NEW OXFORD.**—The spirit of '76 was not forgotten in our neighboring town of New Oxford. A liberty pole had been planted, and from its top the national flag floated on the breeze. Flags were likewise stretched across several of the streets and to one was attached that deathless sentiment—"The Union must and shall be preserved!"

The day was observed by a general suspension of business, by the firing of guns, beating of drums, &c., &c. Many of the citizens attended our celebration at Conowingo. New Oxford is a patriotic town and the great Holiday would not, of course, be permitted to pass without some suitable demonstration. We honor the spirit of its citizens.—*Hanover Spectator.*

**THE FOURTH IN LITTLETON.**

**LITTLETON, July 5, 1860.**  
**FRIED CONFECTIONER.**—If you think it will interest any of your readers, I will give you a brief account of the manner in which the Fourth was celebrated in Littleton.

We were awakened at an early hour from our slumbers by the sounds of guns, pistols, crackers, &c., which continued until 10 o'clock, at which time the cry was given of the arrival of the Mount Pleasant Brass Band, when things were more quiet, all seeming to be anxious to hear the music—which the Band discoursed in a merry style. In a few moments after the arrival of the Band, the batteries of Japanese Cannons made their appearance upon the streets, and I assume you it would have done any one good to have joined in the laugh which their appearance caused.

The procession was headed by the Band, then came a wagon trimmed with flowers and the American and Japanese flags, containing four men, representing the chiefs of the Japs, and having their faces colored and their dress after the Japanese fashion. They in no small degree resembled the real oriental princes. After these came forty or fifty men, dressed in all the various styles you could imagine.

After marching through the town, they returned to the Railroad House, (their head quarters,) where they were addressed in very handsome style by one of their townsmen. All now being tired and warm, passed into the house, where was spread a splendid dinner, prepared by Mr. CHAS. STRICK, the proprietor; who, by the way, is one of the best landlords in our town, being as polite and obliging as a dancing master; and, I assure you, the friends were discussed with a zest which spoke louder than words the high appreciation of his hospitality.

After dinner, the Japs turned out on horseback, making a very fine appearance, and upon their return to the hotel, the Declaration of Independence was read.

At night there was a fine display of Fire Works from the roof of the R. R. House, and at the close of this Ball for the evening commenced, in the fine Hall communicating with the Hotel, which was well attended by the fair sex of town and neighborhood. Each seemed to be anxious to promote the pleasure of the others, which made it pleasant to all.

During the day the stars and stripes were floating from all the prominent points of the town, and in several places arches of evergreens were thrown across the streets, trimmed with American and Japanese flags. I will say in conclusion, that it was the grandest day for Littleton that she has enjoyed for many days, and hoping that the citizens will have many returns of such pleasant Fourth, I give them adieu.

**RAILROAD ACCIDENT—Narrow Escape.**—Last Wednesday afternoon an accident occurred on our Railroad which resulted seriously in one respect, but was at the same time a most remarkable instance of escape from death. The facts, we believe, are about as follows:—Two of our citizens were proceeding down the York road in a one-horse carriage, and reached the railroad simultaneously with the regular afternoon, or four o'clock train—the approach of which, however, they were unable to see or hear, and attempted to cross the track at the moment the locomotive, running at full speed, reached that point. The consequence was the running down of the horse, which was almost instantly killed, and the carriage, which was very badly broken, Wonderful to relate the occupants of the vehicle escaped uninjured. It is hoped that this circumstance may have a salutary effect and serve to prevent future disasters. Too much caution cannot possibly be observed in crossing the track of a Railroad, for in such a case as this it is beyond the power of the engineer, coming suddenly upon an object on the track, to stop or reverse his engine, and the consequences are invariably calamitous. We have not heard that blame attaches to any one for the occurrence of this accident.—*Hanover Spectator.*

**THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS** notices the authentic rumor that the Democratic candidate for Governor, Henry D. Foster, approves of the plan of union adopted by the State Committee, and threatens him with the hostility of fifty thousand Democratic voters in Pennsylvania for his temerity in this State.—The Press has heretofore affected to support Mr. Foster, but has really been waiting an opportunity to declare against him. It would be unparliamentary in the man who enjoys the emoluments of a fat office, conferred upon him by the Republican House of Representatives, to assist in the election of a Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania. Such a course would be the height of ingratitude—and of course Forney is not ungrateful to those who feed him so bountifully. It is his duty to aid the Republicans, and he is performing his allotted task with the greatest energy. If he can succeed in defeating the election of Foster and securing the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for Lincoln he will have fresh claims upon Republican gratitude, and possibly receive his pay in more lucrative office than that in which he holds.—*Patrol & Union.*

**Death of Jerome Bonaparte, Ex-King of Westphalia.**—We learn by the Paragon of the death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, uncle of the Emperor of the French, and the last of the brothers of the great Napoleon.

The peculiar interest, which attaches to the deceased in America, arises from his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, in 1803, when, on a visit to this country, who survives him and still resides in that city. The marriage was repudiated by the Emperor Napoleon, and the young wife refused admission into France. She bore a son to her husband, the present Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, a gentleman of Baltimore. But her husband, unable to overcome the objections of Napoleon to his marriage, although the Pope refused to annul it, in 1807 entered into a matrimonial union with the Princess Frederica Catharina, daughter of the King of Wurttemberg, and he was soon afterwards proclaimed King of Westphalia. After a life of vicissitudes, in which he has witnessed the ceaseless fluctuations in the career of France, he has died amidst the honors and renown achieved by the Napoleonic dynasty, which again sways the destinies of the French empire.

**The Frederick Military Encampment.**—It is now definitely settled that the much talked of military encampment in Frederick city will be held on the 10th of September next. Assurances have been given of the intention of three regiments from Virginia being present; also, from the Washington City Regiment, and cavalry companies from Virginia and Maryland.

**Tragedy in Iowa.**—A Woman and Two Children Murdered.—Chicago, July 3.—The bodies of a woman named Mrs. Willis and two children were found horribly mutilated on last Saturday, near Batavia, Iowa. A man named Kepheart was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murders. From a confession which he has since made it appears that he committed the triple murder at Eldridgeville, and hauled the bodies a distance of thirty miles to the place where they were found.

**Another Execution.**—Henry Prill, convicted in the Somerset county (Pa.) court, some time ago, of the murder of Eli Weiner, was executed on Friday, in the presence of quite a number of people. The culprit was sixty-three years of age and murdered Weiner that he might enjoy the embraces of his wife, with whom he had long maintained a criminal intimacy. He made a confession of his guilt.

**THE MARKETS.**  
**GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.**

Superior Flour	4 30
Flour	3 50
White Wheat	1 12 to 10
Red Wheat	1 10
Corn	56
Rye	62
Oats	30
Clover Seed	0 00 to 0 00
Timothy Seed	0 00 to 0 00
Hay, per hundred	3 75 to 4 00
Flax Seed	1 50 to 0 00
Barley	1 20
Plaster of Paris	6 00
Flour, per bag	1 25

Flour	5 37 to 5 50
Wheat	1 25 to 1 00
Rye	70 to 76
Oats	30 to 34
Corn	33 to 40
Clover Seed	0 00 to 0 00
Timothy Seed	0 00 to 0 00
Hay, per hundred	3 75 to 4 00
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### Adams County

**METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—  
Incorporated March 18, 1851

**OFFICERS**  
**President**—George Swope  
**Vice President**—S. R. Russell.  
**Secretary**—D. A. Buehler  
**Treasurer**—David M. Crary  
**Executive Committee**—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.  
**Managers**—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. McCurdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Palmestock, Wm. B. McCellan, John B. Wilson, M. Eschberger, Abiel F. Gitt, John Watson, John C. Buehler, Abiel F. Gitt, John Horner, R. G. McCurdy, S. Russell, D. M. Crary, Andrew Paddy, John W. ...

**Herb** — This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, without any assessment, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

**Herb** — The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 P. M.

**TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS**—We have now opened our large and commodious Warehouse on the corner of 5th street and Railroad streets, near the Depot of the Ciettsburgh Railroad Company, and are prepared to receive products of all kinds, viz: Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, &c. Also on hand and for sale, Salt, Gunpowder, Plaster, Fish, &c. A large stock of groceries just received, consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Straps, Mustards, Oils, Rice, &c. Prices of all kinds of Commodities, &c., &c. will be as low as the market. Goods will sell at a low rate can be bought elsewhere. A liberal discount Merchants will do well to calling to see and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto will be, *lowest sales and*

We would also call the attention of all interested in the thrifty and healthful condition of their Cattle Horses &c. to the fact that we have for sale, Brim, Frenched & Co's Celebrated Vegetable CATTLE POWDER of which we have sold from 1892 to 2000 pounds per annum to many and 1 Stock-keepers.

REINOLDS & CO. FLOURING & CO.  
Gettysburg Sept. 1893

**New Firm--New Goods.**

**T**HEIR distinguished have entered into matrimony—ship in the HARROWAY & GROUTLEY business—the old stand of Dinner & Ziegler, in Baltimore street under the name, style and firm of DANNER & ZIEGLER, DINNER and ZIEGLER will ever be desirous to continue of the patronage of the old firm as well as any opportunity now at hand. The new firm return to the cities with an immense stock of goods, and at the same time, have introduced such as Aides, new Hanges, Hosiery, Girdles, and Tied, including, I do, Tied, or any description. Sues, Pins, Chis, Cans, Boxes and Bri, Anger, Spine, Cans, Buttons and Blocks with will find Avail.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**Spouting.**  
GEORGE & HENRY WAMPLER will make a House Spouting and put up the one for each of County produce Farmers and others wishing their houses braced, & spouted, would do well to give them a call  
April 15, 43 !! G & H. WAMPLER

**Still at Work!**  
**COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING**—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in the new building on the corner of Third and Washington streets, in the hands of and under the supervision of orderers all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, STIGHS, Spring Waggons, &c., the best material, and made by superior workmen. **COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING** all kinds done at reasonable rates prompt and to the satisfaction of customers.  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE** taken in exchange for work at market prices.

**CORRECTION.**  
Corkmaking or Blacksmithing here, are  
specttully intyied to call on  
**JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH**  
Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '93.

**More New Goods**

**A T** The Sign of the BIG BOOT, in Cham-  
burg street We have just received  
large stock of HATS, CAPS BOOTS & SHOES,  
Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Rugs, Hat-  
lines, Collars, Stuffs, and all other articles.  
To sell at the lowest prices possible for cash.  
Call and judge for yourselves

OCT 17, 1897 CUBEAN & SONS

**PHILADELPHIA**—A Benevolent Institution established by special endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with various and Epidemic Diseases, and for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. Medical advice is given gratis by the Acting Surgeon, to whom they apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty Medicine furnished free of charge.

**VALUABLE REPORTS** on Spermatocysts and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, of the N.Y. Reviewer, are sold by the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes.

RECEIVE or three Stamps for every

free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Ac-  
Surgcon, Howard Association, No. 2 So.  
Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order  
the Directors. EZRA D HEARTWELL,  
GPO. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y. Pres  
Nov. 7, 1859. ly

**White Goods**  
**AND EMBROIDERIES.**—J. L. SCH  
large assortment of new style Brillantes, Camb  
Jacquets, Flaid Cambrics, Linens, Col  
Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. [April 19, 186

**CARPETS.**—Another addition to our stock of carpetings just received, to which we invite the attention of housekeepers.  
**FARNSTOCK BROTHERS.**